

# CHINA



# MAIL

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

日八初月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GORDON & GORDON, Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, C. H. HENRY, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, R. C. BAKER, Dracut & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Bealao, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAW, CRAWFORD & Co., and KANEY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, \$1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.

F. R. BRILLIUS, Esq., WILKINSON REYNOLDS, Esq., H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F. D. SASSOON, Esq., H. HOFFMANN, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq., A. MUIR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.  
Shanghai, EWEY CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 23, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application; grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING,  
JULY 26th, 1879.

THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE in HONGKONG

of

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S

OPERA & OPERA-BOUTE COMPANY.

MISS CLARA STANLEY as PRIMA DONNA, whose recent success in Shanghai has been unrivalled—she having appeared in upwards of Forty-five Operas and been acknowledged by the Press and the Public in general to have achieved the greatest success ever known in China—Will give a short Season of Opera, when will be produced:

OFFENBACH'S

LAUGHABLE EXTRAVAGANZA,

"GENEVIÈVE DE BRABANT,"

(In Four Acts).

NEW SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT DRESSES.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Drogan (a Baker, afterwards a Page) MISS CLARA STANLEY.

Cocorlo (Duke of Brabant) MISS AGNES DRAEGER.

Burgomaster of Oursos MR C. CLAREMONT.

Golo (Prime Minister) MR J. ROLLINGS.

Charles Martel MR M. THOMPSON.

Philbert (his quire) MR M. MARTIN.

Oswald (a Page) MR WHITE.

Grab { The Bold MR C. CLAREMONT.

Piton { Gendarmes MR J. ROLLINGS.

Brigitte MISS EVERARD.

Geneviève MISS BERTHA HODGON.

CITIZENS, COUNSELLORS, BAKERS, &c.

THE WONDERFUL PIE.

THE BALCONY DUET.

THE SONG OF THE PIE.

OSWALD'S SONG AND DANCE.

THE CROWING CHORUS.

THE PAGE'S SONG.

CHARLES MARTEL'S DEPARTURE FOR PALESTINE.

THE GENDARMES' DUET.

DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG.

THE CUP OF TEA SONG.

GOLO'S GROTESQUE SONG AND DANCE.

Doors Open at half-past 8; Performance to Commence at 9 o'clock p.m. sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
Dress Circle or Orchestra  
Stalls.....Two DOLLARS.  
Pit.....ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KRUZE & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS,  
Business Manager.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

## For Sale.

### KELLY & WALSH,

QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(Next door to the Exchange).

ARE now showing a LARGE VARIETY of

New LADIES' NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

New SHEET MUSIC.

ROBERTS'S CABINETS.

MASON & HANLEY'S ORGANS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

SCRAP BOOKS.

INKSTANDS.

LEATHER-BLOTTING BOOKS.

MENU CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS. BEZIQUE.

LETTER CASES. CARD CASES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

POCKET SLATES.

WINSON & NEWTON'S DRAWING MATERIALS.

New CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Their Celebrated TOBACCOES, CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, July 7, 1879.

### SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS Summer STOCK will Commence on MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued for FOURTEEN Days only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on the system which gave so much satisfaction last year. All GOODS will be marked in Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no reduction can or will be made. The SALE will positively Close on MONDAY, August 4th, after which date No GOODS will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices marked for this Sale.

We shall offer—

FANCY SILKS.

GLACE SILKS.

GROSGRAIN SILKS.

JAPANESE POPLINS.

GRENADINE DRESS GOODS, White and Colored MUSLIN DRESS GOODS, HOLLANDS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD HOSE HAND-KERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, LACES and LACE GOODS, All Very Cheap.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Several Thousand Yards USEFUL REMNANTS, comprising: PRINTS, CALICOES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, &c., &c., &c., at Ridiculously Low Prices.

A Few Baskets RIBBON REMNANTS, Marked Exceedingly Cheap.

A Splendid CALICO will be SOLD at 13 Cents, a very Superior Summer GAUZE FLANNEL at 45 Cents, and Fine French HOLLANDS for WASHING DRESSES at 25 Cents per Yard.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be Continued as Usual during the SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,  
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL

LEASE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES

OF

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ,  
Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

THE Underigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY, comprising: Baked Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also,  
(From Bordeaux),  
CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.  
A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

#### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

### Intimations.

#### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50a Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 29th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

#### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be "CLOSED" from the 16th to the 29th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

#### THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of \$2.50 PER SHARE declared at the Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held To-day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 10th Proximo. SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the SECRETARY'S Office for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## Volume Seventh of the

### "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6.—Vol. VII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Floods in China.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—  
The Pekingese Syllables 蘇, 蘇, &c. Supposed Mention in Chinese History of the Nestorian Mission to China in the 7th and 8th Centuries.

New Foochow Colloquial Words.

The Kitchen-God.

Examination of Licentiate.

The Canton River.

Cutting Crystals.

Door Slabs of Literati.

Coins of the Ming.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## Intimations.

#### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no



Mails.	INSURANCES.	INSURANCES.	NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.	Intimations.	Intimations.
<p><b>STEAM FOR</b> SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct); ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.</p> <p>THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at Noon.</p> <p>For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, July 18, 1879. j729</p> <p><b>Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.</b></p> <p><b>TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL</b> and <b>UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.</b></p> <p>THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for Yokohama and San Francisco, via Amoy, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.</p> <p>Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.</p> <p>Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.</p> <p>A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.</p> <p>Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.</p> <p>For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.</p> <p>H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, July 24, 1879. au1</p> <p><b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p>COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.</p> <p>PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.</p> <p>STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.</p> <p>ON TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZON, Commandant LORMIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.</p> <p>Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.</p> <p>Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.</p> <p>Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th August, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)</p> <p>Contents and value of Packages are required.</p> <p>For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.</p> <p>G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, July 28, 1879. au5</p> <p><b>U. S. MAIL LINE.</b></p> <p><b>PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.</b></p> <p><b>THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.</b></p> <p>THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.</p> <p>Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.</p> <p>Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.</p> <p>On Through Passages to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.</p> <p>Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 14th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.</p> <p>Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.</p> <p>For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.</p> <p>RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.</p>	<p><b>CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)</b> <b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p>POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.</p> <p>J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary. Hongkong, December 9, 1878.</p> <p><b>MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.</b> ESTABLISHED 1824.</p> <p>Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "</p> <p>THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.</p> <p>HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.</p> <p><b>QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.</b></p> <p>THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.</p> <p>NORTON &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.</p> <p><b>LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.</b> (FIRE AND LIFE.)</p> <p>CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.</p> <p>THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.</p> <p>Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.</p> <p>If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.</p> <p>For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co., Agents, Hongkong &amp; Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.</p> <p><b>NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.</b> Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.</p> <p>ESTABLISHED 1809.</p> <p>CAPITAL £2,000,000.</p> <p>THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.</p> <p>GILMAN &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.</p> <p><b>THE LONDON ASSURANCE.</b> INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.</p> <p>THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—</p> <p><b>Marine Department.</b> Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.</p> <p><b>Fire Department.</b> Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.</p> <p><b>Life Department.</b> Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.</p> <p>HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.</p> <p><b>THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.</b> HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.</p> <p>AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.</p> <p>Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.</p> <p>NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.</p> <p>JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.</p> <p><b>ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.</b> THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.</p> <p>MELOHERS &amp; Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.</p>	<p><b>SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.</b></p> <p>INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.</p> <p>MEYER &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 3, 1879. j3n80</p> <p><b>SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.</b> FIRE AND LIFE.</p> <p>INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.</p> <p>MEYER &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80</p> <p><b>TO LET.</b></p> <p>ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.</p> <p>Apply to MEYER &amp; Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1879.</p> <p><b>TO LET.</b> (On Peddar's Wharf.)</p> <p>OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.</p> <p>Apply to G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, June 14, 1879.</p> <p><b>TO LET.</b> MARINE HOUSE—WEST.</p> <p>SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.</p> <p>OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs Wilson &amp; Bird, and Messrs DAVIS &amp; Co.</p> <p>Also, OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.</p> <p>Apply to E. R. BELLIOS. Hongkong, May 21, 1879.</p> <p><b>"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.</b> BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.</p> <p>Apply to SHARP &amp; DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON &amp; Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1879.</p> <p><b>TO LET.</b> HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.</p> <p>DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1879.</p> <p><b>FOR SALE.</b> WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.)</p> <p>WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.</p> <p>CHINA MAIL Office.</p> <p><b>NOW READY.</b></p> <p>A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. (Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction.) Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.</p> <p>Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.</p> <p>To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY &amp; WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, March 1, 1878.</p> <p><b>NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.</b></p> <p>PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.</p> <p>S. S. BOKHARA.</p> <p><b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p>CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel from London, Bombay and intermediate Ports and in connection with the Australia from London, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.</p> <p>Goods not delivered by the 2nd August will be subject to rent.</p> <p>Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation to the contrary be received before Noon To-morrow.</p> <p>A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, July 25, 1879. au2</p> <p><b>COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.</b> S. S. ANADYR.</p> <p><b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p>CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.</p> <p>Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 23rd Inst., at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.</p> <p>Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.</p> <p>Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.</p> <p>No Fire Insurance has been effected.</p> <p>G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.</p>	<p><b>FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.</b></p> <p>THE Steamship Lydia, Capt. PAULSEN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given, before 3 p.m. To-day.</p> <p>Cargo remaining undelivered after the 29th Instant will be subject to rent.</p> <p>No Fire Insurance has been effected.</p> <p>Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 28, 1879. j730</p> <p><b>FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.</b></p> <p>THE Steamship China, Captain LACHLAN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.</p> <p>Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.</p> <p>RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 10, 1879.</p> <p><b>COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.</b> <b>NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.</b></p> <p>CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.</p> <p>No Fire Insurance has been effected.</p> <p>Ex Yangtse. AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or., 20sses T J..... Flannel, from L'don.</p> <p>Ex Amazon. S C Ghee Soon Tye, 203 bales Cotton, from Singapore.</p> <p>G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, July 14, 1879.</p> <p><b>Intimations.</b> <b>NOTIFICATION.</b></p> <p>NOTICE is hereby given that a Section, about 64 miles, of the Company's GUZLAFF NAGARAKI CABLE has been RE-LAID from the South to the North of the PARKER, SADDLES and BARRON ISLANDS in a curve from GUZLAFF to the NORTH SADDLE, running along ELLIOT, CHESNEY and SIDE SADDLE, about 1 mile distant, and from the NORTH SADDLES LIGHT, bearing South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. direction about 31 miles, passing the BARRON ISLANDS until these bear W. by N. distances 6 miles, when the Cable is again spliced into the old Line running in a straight line about E. N. E. till midway between PALLAS ROCK and MEACSIMA (Asses Head) on the coast of Japan.</p> <p>GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.</p> <p>GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, June 20, 1879. j730</p> <p><b>CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.</b> <b>NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.</b></p> <p>THE Thirteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.</p> <p>The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.</p> <p>By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, July 8, 1879. j731</p> <p><b>HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.</b></p> <p>VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL themselves on the LIST of the above named Society, as the TYFHOON SEASON is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.</p> <p>Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.</p> <p>Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.</p> <p>P. H. EMANUEL, Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office. Hongkong, July 2, 1879. au2</p> <p><b>NOTICE.</b> <b>OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.</b></p> <p>A NINTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAMSIS SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July.</p> <p>Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.</p> <p>The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.</p> <p>By Order, RUSSELL &amp; Co., Liquidators.</p>	<p><b>Intimations.</b> <b>A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED</b> FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK &amp; JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.</p> <p><b>BALL PENCILS,</b> assorted colours.</p> <p><b>MENU CARDS,</b> In Gold &amp; Coloured Borders &amp; Patterns.</p> <p><b>BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.</b></p> <p><b>For Sale.</b> AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS; &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p> <p>China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).</p> <p><b>THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA</b> BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.</p> <p>THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—</p> <p>Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore.—Times.</p> <p>A very important addition to Folklore literature.—Athenaeum.</p> <p>The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology.—Pall Mall Budget.</p> <p>A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.</p> <p>A very amusing and very instructive book.—Spectator.</p> <p>Adds useful testimony to curious information.—Ill. London News.</p> <p>Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher.—British Quarterly Review.</p> <p>We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions.—John Bull.</p> <p>A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis.—Globe.</p> <p>An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant.—Naval and Military Gazette.</p> <p>Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white.—London Quarterly Review.</p> <p>We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject.—Printing Times.</p> <p>Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions.—London and China Express.</p> <p>Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology.—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.</p> <p>Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people.—North China Herald.</p> <p>Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale.—Hongkong Daily Press.</p> <p>The book is one for the general reader: thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end.—China Mail.</p> <p>A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume.—Shanghai Courier.</p> <p>Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter.—Japan Mail.</p> <p>Pleasantly written and instructive.—Straits Times.</p> <p>We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory.—New York Nation.</p> <p>Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore.—London Tatler.</p> <p>We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane.—New York Evening Post.</p> <p>Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness.—Australasian.</p> <p>Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants.—La République française (Paris).</p> <p>Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano.—Revista di Roma.</p> <p>Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore.—Dublin University Magazine.</p> <p>For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co. Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [Iv11p79]</p> <p><b>SAILORS' HOME.</b> ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILORS' HOME, West Point, Hongkong, July 26, 1879.</p>	<p><b>NOTICE.</b> <b>HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.</b></p> <p>THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.</p> <p>Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.</p> <p>Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to E. GEORGE, Secretary. Hongkong, June 18, 1879.</p> <p>THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MCKENZIE MINING SOCIETY.</p> <p>MEYER &amp; Co. Hongkong, June 27, 1879. ac27</p> <p><b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p>THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Yee Yat Po), Created from the 1st August, 1877.</p> <p>OHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.</p> <p><b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p>IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LIONS YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.</p> <p>KONG CHIM, Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.</p> <p><b>THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.</b></p> <p>THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—</p> <p>Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.</p> <p>Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwa Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.</p> <p>Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.</p> <p>Amoy.—Chiu Cheong Hong, Mook Koi Street.</p> <p>Foochow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.</p> <p>Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chui Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.; Mr. Kwon Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School and Mow Sing Sang shoe shop.</p> <p>Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chae, Maritime Customs.</p> <p>Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.</p> <p>Ohoo.—Yee Shun Hong.</p> <p>Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Maritime Office, Yokohama.</p> <p>Saigon.—Wohang Hong.</p> <p>Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Sang Hong.</p> <p>Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.</p> <p>Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.</p> <p>San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hon.</p> <p>The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, circulate the Chinese Mail in the Interior of China.</p> <p>Hongkong, March 10, 1874.</p> <p><b>Chair and Boat Hire.</b> <b>LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.</b> Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.</p> <p>Half hour, ... 10 cts.   Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts.   Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.</p> <p>Licensed Drivers (each). Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.</p> <p><b>BOAT AND COOLER HIRE.</b> BOATS.</p> <p>1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pence, per Day, ... \$ 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pence, per Load, ... \$ 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pence, per Day, ... \$ 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pence, per Load, ... \$ 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pence, per Day, ... \$ 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pence, per Load, ... \$ 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pence, Half Day, ... \$</p> <p>Sampans. or Pullaway Boats, per Day, One Hour, ... \$ Half an Hour, ... \$</p> <p>After 6 p.m., ... 10 cts extra.</p> <p>Nothing in this Scale prevents private arrangements.</p> <p>That for the Street Coolies is as follows:— STREET COOLIES.</p> <p>Scale of Hire for Street Coolies. One Day, ... 80 cts. Half Day, ... 40 cts. Three Hours, ... 20 cts. One Hour, ... 10 cts. Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private arrangements.</p>



## Intimations.

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**

**T**HE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

**THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East**, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with critical maps, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation largely such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences.

Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, etc., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *China Review*. The great degree of

attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese

scholarship is now a judiciously cultivated treatise, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. I refer to a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some

translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowles is not only historically valuable, but is distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China at the East, which will be a useful feature in the *Review*, if carried out with punctilious detail, we are glad to notice the "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages. We are therefore hoping that this opening for contributions to Chinese subjects may evoke a similar

degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Five Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* in

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chen Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the national community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and security necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

the various Po. officials, frequent from Australia, Penang, Saigon, and other ports by the Chinese, consider justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies of the advantages offered to advance the cause of the Chinese. The foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, be progressive and anti-constructive in tone—is almost limitless. If on the one hand

commands Chinese belief and interest  
while on the other deserves every  
that can be given to it by foreigners.  
Like English journals it contains Editorials  
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial  
News and Advertisements.  
Subscription orders for either of the  
above may be sent to  
**GEO. MURRAY RAIN,**  
China Mail Office.



## Intimations.

YANTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.  
NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a **DIVIDEND** to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.  
(The oldest Overland Express in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NINGPO,"  
R. Cass, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, the 27th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. jy27

## FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer "SALVADORA,"  
LARRINAGA, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 28th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. jy28

## FOR LONDON.

The 3/4 L.L. Russian Bark "KALAJA,"  
J. Ross, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 29th July, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf—

An Invoice of LAMPS, comprising:

Decorated and Bronze Table Lamps

assorted sizes and patterns, Night Lamps,

Hand Lamps, Decorated and Plain

Lamp Shades, Chimneys, etc.

100 boxes Stearine Candles.

HUBBUCK'S Raw Linseed Oil,

Turpentine, White Zinc, White Lead,

Red Lead, Green, Black and Yellow

Paint, Brown Oxide Paint, Copal Varnish, etc., etc.

12 barrels American Mess Pork.

An Invoice of Patent Water Filters.

200 doz. White Cotton Socks.

1 case Colored Handkerchiefs.

25 cases Quarts Guinness' Stout bottled by Burke.

25 cases Pints Guinness' Stout bottled by Burke.

45 cases Quarts Norwegian Beer.

25 cases Pints Norwegian Beer.

20 cases Tumblers.

200 doz. White Cotton Towels.

An Invoice of CUTLERY, comprising:

Razors, Pen and Pocket-knives.

10 cases Silvered Panoramic Balls

assorted sizes.

30 cases Swedish Safety Matches.

AVH Gin, Boord's Old Tom, Brandy,

Claret, Pints Bass' Ale, etc., etc.

2 cases Sewing Cotton assorted numbers, Fancy Goods, Porcelain Ware,

Crockery, etc., etc.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. jy29

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour—

CELEA, British 3-m. schooner, Captain

Drew.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

BETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R.

Mejers.—Meichers & Co.

GUSTAV, German barque, Captain J.

Raben.—Landstetter & Co.

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James

Ward.—Meyer & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES MUIR,  
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. au3

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

July 25, *Agnes Muir*, British ship, 851, James Lowe, London—March 25, General.

MEYER & Co.

July 26, *Salvadora*, Spanish steamer, 420, Juan M. Larrinaga, Manila July 23, General.

REMEDIOS & Co.

July 26, *Ningpo*, British steamer, from Canton.

July 26, *Fuyew*, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

July 26, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Amoy July 24, General.

RUSSELL & Co.

July 26, *Sunda*, British steamer, 1704, J. Reeves, Yokohama July 19, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 26, *Rajanattianuhar*, British str., 933, G. T. Hopkins, Bangkok July 19, Rice.—YUEN FAT HONG.

July 26, *Malwa*, British steamer, 1775, P. S. Tomlin, Shanghai July 23, 2 30 a.m., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 26, *H. Upmanu*, German barque, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 26, *Yangtze*, for Bangkok.

26, *Johann Smith*, for Chefoo.

26, *H. M. S. Mosquito*, for a cruise.

26, *John C. Munro*, for Portland (Oregon).

26, *Goliath*, for Chefoo.

26, *Cebu*, for Manila.

26, *Malacca*, for Yokohama.

CLEARED.

*Paladin*, for Saigon.

*Charity*, for Cebu.

*Friedrich*, for Chefoo.

*Kuangtung*, for Swatow.

*Ningpo*, for Shanghai.

*Fuyew*, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Salvadora*, from Manila, Messrs Jose

Vidal, and Pedro Refael.

Per *Sunda*, from Yokohama, Sir Arthur

Stephens and servant, Mr and Mrs Burnett

and 4 children, Messrs Hynes, Stephens,

Donadeles, Duncan, Gribble, M. D. Bra-

ganza, 5 Chinese, and 2 Distressed British

Seamen.

Per *Malwa*, from Shanghai: for Hong-

kong, Miss J. M. Nathan, Messrs G.

Jenouel, E. Witton, and F. Robertson,

and 29 Chinese; for Bombay, Mr N. J.

Sillas; for Southampton, Mr and Mrs

Jalland and 2 children.

Per *Emeralda*, from Amoy, 29 Chinese,

and 115 Chinese for Manila.

Per *Rajanattianuhar*, from Bangkok, 101

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Malacca*, for Yokohama, Messrs J. P.

Reid, J. Chambers, Mr and Mrs W. L.

Scott, Infant and amah, Mr and Mrs Fol-

ker.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports:

Moderate S.W. winds and cloudy through-

out. S. S. Scotland in Amoy.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports:

Fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Rajanattianuhar* reports:

Left Bangkok on the 19th July, and

had light S.W. monsoon with fine weather

and smooth sea all the passage. On the 21st

July, spoke S. S. *Danube* from Hongkong

bound to Bangkok, 45 miles East off Pulo

Obi.

The British ship *Agnes Muir* reports:

Left London on the 23rd March, and Pilot

led on the 27th, had westerly winds and

moderate to N.E. trade, a lost N.E. trades

led. 5.52 N., crossed line 24th April, heaving

light winds and calms to 26th, S.E. trades

unsteady squally, calms and rain from 8th

to 12th May; strong southerly winds in-

creasing to a heavy gale from South on the

10th with tremendous high sea; 28th May

passed Cape of Good Hope, light weather

and equally with rain, winds Easterly in

lat. 40 S.; St. Paul's Island 7th June,

winds moderate from N.E. to N.W.,

moderate weather strong and wet throughout.

June 20th, in lat. 21.25 S. long. 103.31 E.

biak S.E. trades to the 23rd, from thence

to Java Head calms, light baffling winds

and a easterly. July 1st, passed Anjer,

variable winds and fine weather, in the

Java Sea light winds and fine weather.

July 4th, schooner *Madcap*, Port Natal to

Fochoob, 40 days; continued light and

variable winds from N.E. to N.W. up to the

Paracels, thence moderate S.W. winds

and fine to port. Vessels spoken—

April 16th, ship *Galloway* from Greenock

to Point de Galle, in lat. 16.12 N., long.

26.21 W.; May 1st, ship *Columbus* from

Callao to Cork, 65 days out, in lat. 14.28

S., long. 82.28 W.; May 5th, Dutch barque

H. O. V. B. bound to Rio Janeiro, 11 days

out; April 20th, *Cape Race* from Cardiff to

Anjer, 29 days out; May 25th, ship *Borealis*

from London to Adelaide, 84 days out, in

lat. 9.10 S., long. 105.31 E.; June 28th,

Dutch ship P.M.F.L. from Flushing to

Samarang, 100 days out; July 21st, *Three*

*Brothers* of Hongkong to Quinhon.

CARGOES.

Per American brig *Irons*, Hongkong to

New York, sailed 14th July, 1879—8,375

rolls Matting, 60 bales Hides, 182 cases

Cassia, 400 cases Gall Nuts, 126 pkgs. Pres-

erves, 2,700 pkgs. Firecrackers (91,800

boxes), 41 pkgs. Sundries 211 pkgs. China-

ware, 102 bales Straw Braid, and 17 bales

Camel Hair.

Per S. S. *China*, sailed 17th July, 1879:

—For Yokohama, 1,600 bags Sugar, 778

bags Rice, 249 bales Yarn, 40 flasks Quin-

silver, 5 bales Raw Silk, 9 pieces Ivory,

and 423 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Fran-

cisco, 2,463 bags Rice, 380 bags Beans, 40

bags Sugar, 8 bales Raw Silk, 982 bales

Gummi, 200 pkgs. Tea (8,585 lbs.), 578

pkgs. Tea (24,338 lbs.) from Amoy, 806

pkgs. Merchandise, and 1 box Treasure

(89,400); for Victoria, 8 pkgs. Merchandise

(89,400); for Panama, 800 bags Sugar, 8

pkgs. Cigars, and 2 boxes Tobacco for

San Francisco.

Silk, 29 pkgs. Malwa Opium, and 1 pkg. Merchandise; for Demerara, 58 pkgs. Merchandise; for New York, 1,327 pkgs. Tea (72,284 lbs.) from Amoy, 853 bales Raw Silk, 2 pkgs. Ylang Ylang, and 1 pkg. Silk Piece Goods; for Chicago, 1,062 pkgs. Tea (48,211 lbs.) from Amoy; for Boston, 459 pkgs. Tea (23,941 lbs.) from Amoy, 8 pkgs. Tea (470 lbs.), and 3 pkgs. China-ware.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOOW.—  
Per *Kuangtung*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 27th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—  
Per *Fuyew*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 27th inst.

Per *Ningpo*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 27th inst.

For MANILA.—  
Per *Salvadora*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

Per *Emeralda*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—  
The British Contract Packet *Malwa*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—  
The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic* will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st August, with Mails for Amoy, Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. au1

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET







## Portfolio.

## THE AWAKENING.

Well, I never took notions on Betsy Lee,  
Nor no more did she, I suppose, on me,  
Till one day diggin upon the sand—  
Gibbins of course you'll understand,  
A lad as was always a cheeky young sprout,  
Began a pullin of Betsy about;  
And he worried the wench till her shoulders  
were bare  
And he slipped the knot of her beautiful hair,  
And down it came, as you may say,  
Just like a shower of golden spray,  
Blown this way and that by a gamesome  
breeze,  
And a rip-rip-rippin down to her knees.  
I looked at Betsy—my gough; how she stood!  
A quiver all over, and her face like blood—  
And her eyes, all wet with tears, like fire,  
And her breast a swellin higher and higher;  
And she gripped her sicle with a twitchee feel,  
And her thumb started out like a coil of steel,  
And a cloud seemed to pass from my eyes,  
and a glory  
Like them you'll see painted sometimes in a  
story,  
Breathed out from her skin; and I saw her  
no more  
The child I had always thought her before,  
But wrapped in the glory, and wrapped in  
the hair,  
Every inch of a woman stood pantin there.  
So I ups with my fist, as I was bound,  
And I d— his eye, and I knocked him down,  
But from that day by land and sea,  
I loved her! oh, I loved her! my Betsy Lee!

—From Betsy Lee, A Fug's Yarn.

REFORMATION OF MISSIONARY  
ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

(China Review, No. 6, Vol. VII.)

The object of this brochure, made up by a combination of polemical letters, originally published in or offered to the daily papers at intervals in the course of the last five years, is to make good these two assertions, that hitherto Missionary success in China was obtained chiefly by temporal means and not by spiritual means only, and secondly, that if Missionaries in China would but become naturalized Chinese subjects, "China would be found quite ready to issue the strictest instructions to all authorities to treat these men with the utmost justice and consideration, to put them on the same footing as all scholars and as other priests" (p. 3).

With regard to the first point there can be no doubt that any impartial onlooker, acquainted with the history of Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions in China, will have to concede a good deal. Even the Roman Catholic Missions of the last century who had no treaty rights to stand upon used various temporal means to ingratiate themselves with the Chinese Government and people. The earliest Protestant Missions used, as the Gutzlaff did, the Opium trade as a basis for their operations, and since the Nanking and Tientsin Treaties were forced upon China, by the means of shot and shell, all Protestant Missions without exception made "treaty rights" their basis. Nevertheless an impartial observer, acquainted with the practical working of foreign Missions in China, will also have to concede that Missionary success in China has not been achieved by these temporal means exclusively, but that both temporal and spiritual means have been brought to bear upon the Chinese people. And so it has been ever since the world began. No spiritual truth has ever made way in the world, nor can it in the nature of things make way among sensual humanity, by spiritual means only. It must further be conceded that it is naturally irritating to the anti-foreign portions of the Chinese people, literati and officials, that Missionaries, professing to preach peace and goodwill toward mankind, take their stand on these hated, because blood-bought, Treaties, although the privileges which these Treaties accord to the Missionary give him no more liberty than that which international law gives him when labouring in any civilised country. But the fact that the author of this brochure admits, to a certain extent, Missionary success to be a reality, indicates that foreign Missions must possess a good deal of spiritual power to ensure even partial success in spite of the natural impediments raised by the national and political antipathies of the Chinese people in general and of those who dislike foreigners and foreign Treaties in particular.

As to the second point, common sense would require the author of this brochure to state on what authority he makes the assertion that, if foreign Missionaries would surrender their treaty rights and become naturalized Chinese subjects, the Chinese Government would issue certain instructions and put the Missionaries on a certain footing. But the pamphlet, though probably approved of by one or two prominent Chinese officials, does not claim to issue from a man in a position to say what the Chinese Government, in a given case, would or would not do. We have therefore to look for precedents or analogous cases in the history of the past or the constitution of the Chinese Empire.

As to the history of the past, it is undeniable that numbers of Roman Catholic Missionaries have been living in the interior of China during the last two centuries without any foreign protection, unaided by any political influence or pressure, but history does not show that they had full liberty accorded to them. On the contrary they had to hide themselves, and many have had to suffer the most cruel treatment, torture, imprisonment and death. The missionary history of the past flatly contradicts the assertion of this brochure regarding the treatment Missionaries would have to expect if they surrendered their treaty rights. But even granting that the Chinese Government of the present day might materially deviate from the traditions of the past and "issue the strictest instructions to all authorities to treat these men with the utmost justice and consideration," the history of the past and present does not warrant the supposition, that provincial officers have the will or even the power to carry out any such instruction in the face of the well-known opposition of the local literati and gentry.

As to the Constitution of the Chinese Empire, both the writer of this brochure and his opponents, whose letters he publishes, omit to enlighten their readers, as to the aspects of the question from the point of view of constitutional law. The writer of this brochure boldly states that, if Missionaries would but surrender all treaty rights and all foreign protection, the Chinese Government would "put them on the same footing as all scholars and as other priests." The writer evidently insinuates that this is a great boon which ought to be highly appreciated by foreign Missionaries, but he

carefully abstains from explaining what that "footing" is either in the case of "all scholars" or in the case of "other priests." He evidently is either deceitfully silent or entirely ignorant of the nature of the boon he holds out so invitingly, and forgets that Missionaries in this case have good reason to say *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*.

The footing which "all scholars" have in China is easily defined. Those scholars who have taken a degree or purchased a title enjoy certain immunities and privileges of the official classes. Scholars who have not obtained a degree in the regular examinations nor purchased a title are on exactly the same footing as the common people, have to kneel before any official, are liable to be flogged and tortured in any civil or criminal prosecution. No provision has yet been made by the Chinese Government, nor is any likely to be made, to recognize the literary degrees of foreign Universities. Missionaries would, therefore, have no footing, different from that of the lowest coolie, on the ground of mere scholarship.

The writer of this brochure, however, adds the suggestion that Missionaries would receive the same footing "as other priests." Leaving aside the question whether, apart from the Roman Catholic Missionaries, many other foreign Missionaries would appreciate the offer of being classed with "other priests," there is great need to inquire what the constitutional footing of these "other priests" in China really is.

Mayers (Manual of Chinese Government, p. 77) correctly states the position of priests in China—"The Chinese official system, which allows no condition of the body (politic) to remain in territory at least, includes within its administrative rules a complete scheme of ecclesiastical gradations of rank and authority in connection with the priesthood of both the Buddhist religion and the Taoist order." Mayers goes on to show that for the control of the Buddhist priesthood two office-bearers, invested with the respective titles of Principal Superior and Deputy Superior, are appointed in each district, department and prefecture throughout the Empire, the appointment being made by the local authority by selection from among the leading abbots, and that the Superiors, thus appointed, act as the medium of communication between the secular authorities and the priesthood for whose general good conduct they are responsible and over whom they exercise certain judicial powers. Mayers further shows that a similar organization is provided for the control of the Taoist priesthood, centring in the hereditary chief of the Taoist order, the Chang T'ien She.

From this it is evident that the vexed question of Church and State, regarding which each of the Missionary bodies, now labouring in China, stands committed to a distinct position, has been definitely settled in China by a complete practical subjugation of the Church under the State. This subjugation becomes even more significant when it is considered that both the Buddhist and Taoist churches receive no endowments or emoluments from the State, but are maintained by the people on the voluntary principle. It is evident therefore that the "footing" which "other priests" have in China is literally to be defined as a position under the foot of the secular power. Which of the Missionary Societies represented in China does the author of this brochure suppose to covet this position? There can be no doubt whatever that neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant Missionaries will ever accept such a position willingly. But it must also be considered that the official and literary classes instinctively feel that the spread of Christianity in China will sooner or later lead to a revolution of the present relation of Church and State in China. This is what they dread and what inspires them with misgivings, however pure and loyal the tenets of Christianity may be.

The author might, however, urge that Mayers distinctly adds that the Imperial Institutes, whilst providing this framework, in harmony with the all-pervading official system, to be grafted upon the hierarchy of the Buddhist and Taoist churches, "refrain from interference with the internal organization of either of these bodies or with the admission of members to their ranks." But even this statement of Mayers has to be qualified in certain details, as the following quotations from the Penal Code of China will show.

Section 42. "Persons designated in law as Taoist priests or Taoist nuns shall be treated in the same manner as Buddhist priests or Buddhist nuns; their relation to persons admitted by them, as disciples are admitted by teachers, shall be treated as if it were a relationship between the elder and younger uncles of a family."

Section 77. "Apart from the already existing establishments, no Buddhist or Taoist monastery, no Taoist or Buddhist nunnery shall hereafter be secretly established or enlarged; an offence (against enactment) shall be punished with 100 blows, and if the offender is a Buddhist or Taoist priest he shall be sent back into private life (excluded from the priesthood) and perpetually banished to the frontier; if the offender is a Buddhist or Taoist nun, she shall become a slave to the Government (condemned to penal servitude). If a Taoist or Buddhist, without having first obtained official permission, secretly (enters the priesthood and for that purpose) shaves the whole head or forms (the Taoist) knot of hair, he shall be punished with 50 blows. If it is done at the instigation of the head of the family, such head of the family shall be held guilty (of the same offence). If the superintendent of any Buddhist or Taoist monastery, or the priest who answers the relation of teacher to pupil, secretly admits any person (into the priesthood), he shall be held guilty of the same offence, and shall be sent back into private life (excluded from the priesthood)."

Section 114. "Any Buddhist or Taoist priest taking a first or second wife shall be punished with 80 blows and sent back into private life. The person thus giving away a female in marriage shall be held guilty of the same offence. Separation (of the married couple) must be effected, and the betrothal money be forfeited to the Government. The Superior of the Buddhist or Taoist monastery (concerned in the matter), if cognizant of the affair, shall be held guilty of the same offence, but if he be only implicated through others, he need not be sent back into private life. If ignorance is established, he shall not be held liable. If a Buddhist or Taoist priest pretends to seek, on behalf of a relative or young servant, a wife, and the said Buddhist or Taoist priest appropriates her for himself, it shall be treated as illicit carnal connection, as if it were a case of illicit intercourse on the part of a Buddhist or Taoist priest, but two degrees more serious than illicit intercourse of ordinary persons acting with consent.

The woman shall be returned to her family. The betrothal money shall be forfeited to the Government. But if there is any force used in the case, it shall be treated as rape."

Section 176. "Every Buddhist priest or nun, and every Taoist priest or nun, is equally required by law to render obedience to his or her parents and to offer sacrificial worship to his or her deceased ancestors, including the progenitors of the whole race, and shall observe mourning according to the various degrees, i.e. the distinction of death of parents (and other relatives), the distinctions of long and short mourning, the distinctions of material of mourning garments, all which distinctions shall be observed as in the case of ordinary people. Offenders shall be punished with 100 blows, and be sent back into private life. Buddhist or Taoist priests shall be restricted to the use of (plain) silk, gauze and cloth, and shall not be allowed to use damask or other variegated materials. Offenders shall be punished with 50 blows and be sent back into private life. The materials shall be forfeited to Government."

The Kuchayn and other clerical vestments shall not be included in this prohibition."

In the foregoing quotations, literally translated from the latest edition of the Penal Code, we have the basis which the Chinese Government would be bound to take in giving to any foreign Missionary who ventured to accept the author's invitation and applied to the Chinese Government for naturalisation as a Chinese subject a definite status. Whatever analogous regulations might be designed on such a basis, with the most favourable good will, the Missionary would not be likely to obtain a better status than that which he now has under the Treaties, and which he will always be able to claim and maintain on the basis of international law, as long as China has friendly relations with foreign powers.

Such being the case, the advice which the writer of this brochure gives to foreign Missionaries seems to be but a repetition of the old story "Will you come into my parlour? said the spider to the fly."

THE PURCHASE OF OFFICES IN  
CHINA.

(The Mail, June 13.)

China is a land of paradox and surprises. It is so little known, and its ways so far as they are known are so peculiar and outlandish, that ordinary Europeans accept its doings with a mild and complacent wonder, as though nothing were too strange to be believed about it. If, indeed, there is one thing about China in which all men outside the Celestial Empire are agreed, it is that Chinamen are unlike all the rest of the world. To find, therefore, as we do from the letter which we print to-day from our Correspondent at Shanghai, that there is a great deal more human nature than we thought even in Chinamen, at once awakens a fellow-feeling, as with men of like frailties with ourselves. Unhappily, we cannot enjoy even this bond of sympathy without the surrender of one of our most cherished illusions. All men know, or at least believe, about China is that its method of appointment to public offices is the most elaborate, impartial, and enlightened in the world. Compared with the system of examination and competition established from time immemorial in China, the clumsy machinery of our own Civil Service Commission is but the rudiment of rudimentary error. Competition fills every place, and so searching are the tests applied, that the right man is always chosen to do the exact work for which he is best fitted. Such is the common belief as to the Chinese method of appointment to offices. Unhappily, however, the depravity of nature is found sadly interfering even with this superlative system of selection. The Government of China is poor, while individual Chinamen are often rich and ambitious. An office is thus a saleable commodity, and as a matter of fact, offices have been shamelessly sold for many generations. First here and there a wealthy man and a corrupt official made a private bargain for the sale of a peacock's feather or a button of rank. Soon, under the pressure of financial necessity, every province followed the vicious example, and in Charles Lamb's immortal essay, after the first Chinaman had tasted roast pig by the accidental burning of his cottage, the whole empire was overspread with similar confagurations. Then the public service of the country has been degraded, private loans have been repaid by the corrupt distribution of peacock's feathers, and mandarins have been made out of the meanest of the people for the ridiculously small sum of £20 sterling. Indeed, so little is the survival of the fittest understood in China, so powerless is the virtuous principle of open competition and impartial selection to contend with the depravity of human nature, that the system of examination, the pride of China and the envy of other nations, has come, we are told, to be regarded with little but antiquarian interest.

Even in China, however, as elsewhere, when things come to the worst they begin to mend. Last year Chang Shu-sheng, a virtuous official who retained something of primitive austerity in the midst of the general corruption, set himself to the reform of the system of purchase. He was made Governor of one of the provinces, and had audience of the Empress in order to be confirmed in his appointment. He was asked with a naïve comprehensiveness, which is not a little startling when we reflect that China is reputed to contain between three and four hundred millions of inhabitants, whether he had anything to suggest as to the general government of the empire. Seizing his opportunity, he at once began to declaim against the scandal of the sale of offices. It is at least a proof that the Government of China is still widely different from that of other countries that the complaints of this irrepressible official were not only listened to, but acted on at once; but the form which the action took was wholly Chinese. Early this year an imperial edict was issued calling attention to the sale of offices and commanding that it should cease. It was rendered necessary, said the edict, by the poverty of the Exchequer, but still its evil effects were frankly avowed. "Among those who purchased office there were some who were competent and able in the public service, but there were others who were either rogues or fools." Accordingly, the edict commanded the Board of Revenue to inquire into the matter, and to substitute some other method of raising the sums produced by the sale of offices. The Board of Revenue was equal to the occasion, and discharged the duty imposed on it in a manner worthy of any Western Circumlocution Office. It applied to precedent and to immemorial custom, and showed satisfactorily that the sale of offices was sanctioned by the most sacred authorities of constitu-

tional law. But the law required that the sale should be conducted solely under the authority of the Central Board of Revenue itself. It was, therefore, prepared and in fact compelled, to abolish the sale of offices throughout the provinces, and to refrain the dangerous traffic exclusively in its own immaculate hands. Thus the public service of China is to be purified, the revenue will not suffer, the power of the Board of Revenue will be immeasurably increased, that of provincial governors will be proportionately diminished, wealthy Chinamen will still be able to purchase whatever office they covet, and everything, we may suppose, will hereafter be ordered for the best throughout the Celestial Empire.

Thus ended the second act of this inimitable comedy. It still remained to deal in strict judicial justice with the virtuous Chang Shu-sheng and to teach him the truth and beauty of the principle of hoisting the engineer with his own petard. He was nominated Governor of the Province of Kweichow, and ordered to repair at once to his post. Kweichow is one of the poorest provinces of the empire, and the Board of Revenue, in its newly-found virtue, had abolished the sale of offices in the province, and thus reduced its exchequer to beggary, before the new Governor was appointed. Chang Shu-sheng has been ordered to discover and report on the best means of replacing the revenue formerly derived from the system of purchase; if he is successful and his methods are approved, they will be extended to the other provinces. As the sale of offices is still to go on without other restriction than such as may be imposed by the astute Board of Revenue in Peking, the irony of the situation is complete. Wealthy provincials from Kweichow will send to Peking for the buttons and peacock's feathers they can no longer buy at home, and the unfortunate author of the reform will have to bear all its inconveniences without having secured a single advantage either for himself or his country. As we have said, the whole story illustrates in a striking manner the superficial difference and the essential resemblance between Chinamen and the rest of the world. The naïve way in which the reform was set on foot, the sudden awakening of the reigning Empresses to the existence of evils which were notoriously ancient and deep-seated, their candid admission that rogues and fools found their way into the public service, and their naïve belief that such a state of things could be remedied all at once by a mere stroke of the pen—these we may regard as the purely Chinese traits in the story; but in the conduct of the Board of Revenue, its adroitness in shelving an inconvenient question and in extracting its own advantage from an abortive discussion, and its astute disposal of an irrepressible reformer, we return at once to the broad basis of human nature common to Chinamen with all the rest of mankind. There is not much to be said, perhaps, for a system of examination which appoints to all offices, high and low, on account of proficiency in a wholly traditional learning, but the system is at least logical and consistent so long as it is honestly carried out, and it is certainly better than the open sale of offices to the highest bidder. The combination of the two seems to have saddled China with a bureaucracy at once powerful and corrupt, whose only redeeming virtue is a sort of humorous adroitness which serves to provoke a smile and thereby diverts attention from the serious evils it is inflicting on the country.

## CARDS AND WHIST.

As a branch of trade in England, the manufacture of cards attained some importance, for we find Edward IV., in 1463, granting to the card-makers of London a decree forbidding their import; and in the reign of Henry VII. they gained the height of fashionable esteem, the amount of £5, no mean sum in those days, being devoted by the Treasury to the purchase of a pack for the King's diversion. The people of England, until this reign, had enjoyed immunity from interference with regard to such games, but the monarch enacted a statute prohibiting the "apprentices" from indulging in the same, except during the Christmas holidays, and then only while under the roof of their respective masters. This was confirmed, with due severity, by Henry VIII. Repression of national sports must, however, necessarily be transitory, and as each generation passed away, the love of cards was transmitted in succession. They became an indispensable adjunct to Christmas entertainments, and the "Squire of Queen Anne's time possessed, we are told, an almost superstitious regard for cards, never playing till the festive season came round, and then the family pack was produced from the mantel-piece with due solemnity. Stevenson an old writer of Charles II.'s time, says, "The country maid leaves half her market, and must be sent again, if she forgets a pack of cards on Christmas Eve." To speak of the various games that delighted our ancestors would be a work in itself, but it may be remarked, in passing, that "Primero" (Spanish origin), prime trump, gresco, gleek—names now vanished from our vocabulary—were once much in vogue. Whist, or whisks, as formerly called, and which stands pre-eminent, is of comparatively recent origin, at least in our form of play. It has been thought to be derived from the old game of "trump," but the rules under which it was framed differed very materially from the modern. Mention is first made of whist in the *Beau's Stratagem*, a play of Farquhar's, written in 1707, but we are informed that it was not earlier than 100 years ago that the game began to be studied according to improved lights, by a party of players assembled at the Crown Coffee House, Bunhill Row, London.—Argosy.

The "pardoned" Communists are beginning to arrive in France in considerable numbers. Strange to say, most of them seem to have fallen out of love with the country which has so long been content to do without them; they have become accustomed to colonial life, and manifest no desire to be cooped up again in their old narrow and insalubrious lodgings and the humdrum of French towns. Most of them are determined to emigrate, and Australia is believed to be the cynosure of their desires. As matters stand, it seems probable that the majority of the returned Communists will go out, ere long, to Sydney. The success of the Australian colonies at the International Exhibition of last year has undoubtedly led to this preference of the great Southern Continent as the adopted home of the unfortunate fools who allowed themselves, for the most part, to be made the fools of leaders who contrived to save themselves at the expense of their co-sufferers and victims.

TOM TAYLOR AT LAVENDER  
SWEEP.

Within sight of that marvellous reticulation of iron rails, Clapham Junction, where not so many years ago there stretched an expanse of fragrant lavender fields, is a well-wooded enclosure of about forty acres. Three or four substantial-looking houses are dotted about the grounds, in one of which has lived for many years the present Editor of *Punch*, a man who has in his time exercised no inconsiderable influence over a large mass of society. The house has been perpetually altered by its owner to suit his convenience and make room for the collection of paintings, prints, china, and works of art of all sorts which he has been accumulating since his undergraduate days. Passing through the hall one notices a full-length life-size portrait of Mr Taylor in a black velvet suit and knickerbockers, evidently taken some quarter of a century back; and in this same hall, half an hour might be occupied with an examination of the various pictures and works of art.

But our immediate destination is the sanctum where the Editor of *Punch* sits at his work. He looks up as the visitor enters, and points to a plethoric waste-paper basket, with the remark that his "daily dose" is just finished. The "daily dose" consists of about a hundred letters which are brought to him every morning from *Punch* office. The Editor goes through all this mass of rubbish, and perchance finds one or two gems. He tells us that he sometimes gets a humorous incident that has appeared a week or two before in the paper served up again to him as if it had happened in the experience of the writer. Says a somebody to somebody else, "Did you see that capital thing in *Punch* last week?" Somebody else repeats it without mentioning its source, and so it travels till an individual with unusual mendacity relates it as having happened to a friend of his, and sends it to the Editor with a demand for payment if it is used. It is Mr Tom Taylor's habit to delegate nothing to others that he can do himself, and therefore he is somewhat overburdened with work. A dachshund dog (not Toby) who sits at his feet, looks on cynically as the waste-basket fills, and gives a contemptuous wink. The room, a large handsome one, was designed and built by its present proprietor; and not only are the walls covered with books and pictures, but valuable prints and paintings lie in profusion on every side, waiting for space to be found for them. One passes from room to room, through passages and stair cases where there is literally scarcely a square inch of wall uncovered. The bedrooms are filled with pictures, even the bath-room also, and the panels of some pieces of furniture in the bedrooms have pictures let into them. Our host here and there stops to tell us the history of some particular treasure, and when he speaks his deep-set eyes are always fixed closely and earnestly on the listener. There are works by many well known painters both of the present and past generation, which have been gifts to him. There are portraits of him by various hands in various stages of his life, the most remarkable, perhaps, being the latest, which was done in oils in four hours by an artist in Aberdeen last autumn, when the Editor was taking his yearly holiday. It is a very forcible likeness, but rather exaggerates Mr Taylor's peculiar expression, and suggests the idea that he has just turned round, with his deep dark eyes fixed on the spectator, gravely to recount the last enormity perpetrated by Lord Beaconsfield.

In one apartment, used as a summer-room for reading, working, or painting, the walls are covered entirely with prints of Sir Joshua Reynolds's paintings; and opening from this is a chamber dedicated to sculpture, where a Cretan owl (not a sculptured one) perches familiarly on a bust of Minerva. Chivy, as this bird is called, is a great favourite in the family, and very friendly with his master, though shy with strangers. In the dining-room, where Lumbeth, falcon and Venetian glass abound, the very implements for use on the table are works of art; and the boudoir of Mrs Taylor is a veritable cabinet of curiosities. It is impossible to be in the house without recognising the influence of Mrs Taylor everywhere. Coming of an artistic family, and being herself a good painter, she can thoroughly sympathise in her husband's tastes; and while our eyes are feasted with all we see around us, she will delight our ears with such musico as seldom be heard even from the best professional pianists. "Have you ever heard her play?" we once asked a well-known lady. "Heard her! I have seen her, and when she is at the instrument she is like one inspired," was the answer. And the instrument with which she pleases us is not the piano only, but also the violin and guitar. There is one room in the house where the works of art are appropriately juvenile; in their character. This is the schoolroom, where every morning there may be found our hostess and her young daughter, whose education she has entirely undertaken. Perhaps one little anecdote will show what ideas the young lady, who has not long since entered on her teens, has formed. Looking over a book of costumes of the last century, she asked her mother, "Do you suppose that when gentlemen were the queue they could do their hair themselves, or did they require a hair-dresser?" "Well, my dear," said her mother, "no doubt such a man as Mozart, for instance, employed a friseur." "O, I wasn't thinking of a mean little musician like Mozart, but of the gentlemen of the time," replied the young lady.

A special feature of the household is its pervading harmony. One old servant is so much a part of the establishment that mention of her should not be omitted. She knows where every book can be found, however strange the title, and is a sort of reference authority on matters in general. She travels with the family every autumn, and is interested in all that interests them. But good masters make good servants; and it is rare to find a man with so large a share of sympathy for his fellow-creatures as the Editor of *Punch*. How many artists, actors, and authors have received encouragement in their early struggles at the house in Lavender Sweep! How much private charity has been dispensed from there to persons of all sorts! How many young beginners in life have received substantial help, as well as kind advice, from the gentle good-hearted man! How many remember with pleasure the warm pressure of the kind hand and the earnest look of the deep-set eyes that have so often made them braver in the battle of life! These things are not known to the world generally, but only by those who have experienced them or have heard the acknowledgment of them from others. Like most charitable people, Mr Tom Taylor is often imposed upon. Nevertheless, he has not yet learned to be

suspicious. He still believes in humanity; and if he makes *Punch* a vehicle for recording good deeds and denouncing bad ones, somewhat to the exclusion of the humorous vein which long tradition has made us expect, one must recognize the cause in a large-heartedness which takes life rather seriously. The late Mortimer Collins, in writing some nonsense rhymes in a letter once, said:

"I want to tell you how we went to munch  
A very juicy gossip-laden lunch  
With the most recent Editor of *Punch*.  
He's a good fellow; brilliant, void of vanity;  
"Pictures and china are his chief insanity;  
But he is full of humour and humanity."  
Of the humanity there can at least be no doubt.—World.

## Dead Letters.

Alleman, Mr., care of Thomas Wood,  
Victoria, British Columbia,..... 1  
Baker, J. H., Wistova Cottage, Essex,  
England, (S.),..... 1  
Balmer, Mrs., 19, Duncan Street, Liver-  
pool, (S.),..... 1  
Beale, Rev. E. B., Blackheath, C.S.A.,  
England, (S.),..... 1  
Berthelme, M., 21, Rue de la Tréade,  
Paris,..... 1  
Blackinop, M. R., Engineer S.S. *Broom-  
shire*, Hongkong,..... 1  
Bunn, J. S., 21, London Street, Bel-  
grave square, London, (S.),..... 1  
Cade, W. H., care of Admiralty, London,  
Carlson, W. H., Leath Terrace, Stratford  
Green, London, (S.),..... 1  
Chun, S. P., 601, Rutter-Gasse, Freiberg,  
Saxony, (S.),..... 1  
Cole, Mrs., Saxon Road, Bromley,..... 1  
Collins, Ralph, Blacksmith, Dunedin,  
New Zealand,..... 1  
Davies, Miss, 73, Stanhope Street, Toxteth  
Park, Liverpool,..... 1  
Daw, George, P. M. S. City of Sydney,  
Sydney, N.S.W.,..... 1  
Degener, R. Ojai Ranch, San Bruno  
Ventura, California,..... 1  
Douglas, Captain T. J., 27, Moir's St.,  
Chicago, U.S.A.,..... 1  
Ellis, Mrs., County Down, Ireland,..... 1  
Evans, F. M., Palace Hotel, San Francisco,  
Eschke, Mrs., Calcutta,..... 1  
Falconer, Wm., Chicago, U.S.A.,..... 1  
Figg, I. C., General Post Office, Edin-  
burgh,..... 1  
Fisher, Mrs. W., Caversham Post Office,  
Dunedin, N.Z.,..... 1  
Forbes, W. S. & Co., Bon Accord Squa-  
re, Calcutta,..... 1  
Gebania, Viriano, 11, Frederick Street,  
Liverpool,..... 1  
Hulle, Dr., 23, London Street, Lambeth  
Road, London,..... 1  
Jean, J. Adrian, Saigon,..... 1  
Kingsworth, G. J., Singapore Post Office,  
Külper, Captain, Schooner *Blankens*,  
Hongkong,..... 1  
Moore, Benjamin, Collingwood, Mel-  
bourne, (Registered),..... 1  
Reynolds, F. A., Palace Hotel, San  
Francisco,..... 1  
Rollsch & Schellenberger, Liebfrauen-  
Strasse, Frankfurt,..... 1  
Seeger, H., Kiel, Germany,..... 1  
Sheen, Geo., 24, Trohorne Road, Bris-  
ton, London, (Book),..... 1  
Sichel, A., 11, Rue Pigalle, Paris, (S.),  
Siema, W., 30, St. George Street,  
London, (S.),..... 1  
Soudé, M. E., Sous Lieutenant au  
119me de Ligne, Ecole Militaire,  
Paris,..... 1  
Thompson, Miss M., Malda Vale, Lon-  
don, N.W.,..... 1  
Teung Shui Yung, Melbourne,..... 1  
Wilcox, Leland, Post Office, San Fran-  
cisco,..... 2  
Wilson, Mrs. J. M., 93, Orchard Road,  
Singapore, (S.),..... 1  
Young, Miss A., 48, Holy Street,  
Dalston, London, (S.),..... 1

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.—(S) Posted at Shanghai.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1879.

The subject was Scripture history, and the undergraduate of the species more devoted to athletics than to Aristotle. He was asked to state the width of the Jordan at a certain point. Now this wicked young man knew no more about the Jordan than about the Hoang-ho or Irrawaddy. Nevertheless he airily replied, after an appearance of profound consideration, "Oh, you could just turn an eight." The examiner turned ghastly pale at the dreadful thought passed through his mind that perchance that young man had spent the vacation in the Holy Land. He smiled benignly, and the astute candidate was asked no more questions on Palestine Geography.

The Sultan has conferred another decoration upon the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in recognition of her efficient help to the Turkish sick and wounded. The grand cordon of the "Chakmak," or Turkish Order of Mercy, a female order of knighthood, is a broad white ribbon with edging of crimson and green, like the Medjidji. Orientals have their faults, but "A. Hamid," who signs the letter which accompanies the decoration, at least sends such insignia as can be worn. The Chakmak collar is a necklace of curious workmanship, with a star set in diamonds and emeralds, not embroidered, but real. Lady Layard is the only other Englishwoman who has received this handsomely bestowed Turkish gratification. In addition to the Chakmak, "A. Hamid," who writes a big round hand, has presented Lady Burdett-Coutts with a pair of remarkable velvet and a carpet, which made the calm and generally impassive Turkish Ambassador open his eyes with amazement.

A CORRESPONDENT, who evidently writes with his left hand, asks us to complain of a glaring want of comprehensiveness in the statistics regarding criminal indictments. He says that if a man puts poison in your food or tries to stab you in the dark, he is subject to the penalties of the law; but if some fiend in human shape comes a fellow to go down country for a duck hunt, wrenches you up out of bed a quarter past 3 in the morning, drives you fourteen miles through the rain in a bumpy waggon, makes you blister your hands pulling a eaky load around all day, compels you to eat a "nice lunch," that gives you dyspepsia for a month, lends you a gun that kicks you flat every time it goes off, except when it jumps the other way and skins your nose, and finally brings you home covered with bruises, 11s. square, and carrying a "foot" which he calls God to witness is a drake canvas-back; and then—even then, our correspondent says—after all that, there is no way to have said friend arrested for conspiracy with intent to kill. It doesn't seem exactly the square thing, that's a fact.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half-ounce, for Books, and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of newspapers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything be inserted in them, except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers (such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c.) Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 2 cents each.  
Newspapers, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), New Granada (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.):—

Letters, 12 34  
Registration, None 8  
Newspapers, 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.A.), Ecuador (N.A.), Nicaragua (N.A.):—

Letters, 20 34  
Newspapers, 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 8  
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 16  
Registration, None None None  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8  
Registration, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Fort of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-  
folded.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

Put a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, etc., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern, and the quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns and have been detained as such:—Metal boxes; porcelain; glass; and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

\* But not Warrent Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will propy this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To ward against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be packed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters as sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The adhesion of the letters is therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All in and out of colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union, or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.  
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fane, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by sea. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but, nevertheless, it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" 25.....30 "  
" 50.....54 "  
" £100.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 24, 1879.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Abong, Mr. 1	Johnston, & Co. 1
Amicible Ins. 1	Joo Ho Liong. 1
Office 1	Kho Bee Chong 1
Appelstedt, — 1 card	Kloster, 1 card
Atkins, J. W. 1	Knapier, Monar. 1
Battles, W. W. 8	Leonard, Charles 1
Bayanella, F. 1	Lilly, Capt. T.S. 1
Bellanca, A. 1	Lofholm, N. 1
Bellanca, J. L. 3	Lone, J. 4
Beveridge, A. 2	Lumley, J. 1
Blyth, Messrs D. 1	Mangot, M. 1 7
Bolton, Miss Allie 1	Marques, Pedro 1
Borton, Mrs T. 1	Massey, Mr. 1
Bosser, Albert 1	McCarte, D. 1 bk.
Boyle, E. R. 1	McDonald, D. N. 5
Briga, Joquin 1	Morton & Co. 1
Souza, da 1	Messrs 1
Bredendel, T. 1	Palack, Adolph 1
Brimlow, John 1	Palmer, Dolores 1
British Empire 1	Pitcher, Ohas. A. 1
Proprietor of 1	Quong Awing 1
Bulky, Geo. E. 1	Renon, C. B. 1
Caberdan, 1 card	Robertson, Henry 2
Richmond 1	Rochester, W. H. 1
Carmo, Genoveva 1	Rosa, Thos. 1
Coates, J. E. 1	Rosa, Filomena 1
Comieh, Robt. 1	Rushon, E. H. 1
B.C.S. 1	Santos, Marcelino 1
Condey, Charles 1	Scott, E. J. 3 (1 rg.)
Cristoforo, De 1	Singh Ahyan 2 regd.
Cane, J. M. 1	Singh, Jose Foo. 1
Daniel, Thos. 2	Smith & Co. H. 1
Chas. 1	Stevenson, D. 1
Davis, Quintin 1	Summers, Harry 1
Deering, Wm. H. 1	Sun Fat 1
Downey, Thos. G. 1	Tau



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>							
Bellona	h.	Ahrens	789	July 22	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Bokhara	h.	Anderson	2932	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Bombay	h.	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Manila	To-day
Cebu	h.	Tremoya	250	July 21	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-day
Esmeralda	h.	Brit.	396	July 26	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-day
Fama	h.	Stopani	117	.....	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	Shanghai	Tug Plying
Fuyow	h.	Brit.	920	July 26	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Kiangchow	h.	Brit.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Kwangtung	h.	Brit.	675	July 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Malacca	h.	Brit.	1040	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Mei-l	h.	Brit.	181	July 24	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Ningpo	h.	Brit.	761	July 26	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Norma	h.	Brit.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Y'ham & San F'isco	Coast Prox.
Oceanic	h.	Brit.	3707	July 17	O. & S. N. Co.	Y'ham & San F'isco	To-day
Paladin	h.	Brit.	897	July 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	To-day
Rajahmattianhar	h.	Brit.	935	July 26	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	28th inst.
Salvadora	h.	Larrington	420	July 26	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Sea Gull	h.	Reeves	48	Mar. 24	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Sunda	h.	Brit.	1704	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Zephyr	h.	Brit.	1704	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
Agnes Muir	h.	Lowe	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
Alice O. Dickerman	h.	Newton	308	July 9	O. & S. S. Co.	Honolulu	
Ann Adamson	h.	Bryant	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Annle	h.	Robertson	404	June 28	Kwong Him Woo	Honolulu	
Candace	h.	Müller	845	July 22	Melchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Canton	h.	Candler	263	July 6	Chinese	Honolulu	
Celia	h.	Knudsen	779	June 8	Chinese	Honolulu	
Channel Queen	h.	Drow	326	July 5	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Foochow	
Charity	h.	Lachue	609	May 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.	London	
Chasca	h.	Taylor	432	July 9	Captain	Cebu	
Chocola	h.	Washburn	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	New York	
Colwyn	h.	Kennett	284	July 21	Order	San Francisco	
Courier	h.	Bulman	1100	May 31	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Edward Barrow	h.	Porte	346	July 16	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Emil Julius	h.	Rich	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Franciska	h.	Jürgensen	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	
Fred. P. Litchfield	h.	Ger.	50	July 11	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	
Friedrich	h.	Rolf	1083	July 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Hamburg	
Gesine Brons	h.	Petersen	295	July 6	Wiel & Co.	Hamburg	
Gustav	h.	Trimbach	402	July 11	Wiel & Co.	Hamburg	
Helene	h.	Raben	656	July 18	Siemens & Co.	Hamburg	
Hermine	h.	Volguarden	372	June 29	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Highlander	h.	Meyer	350	July 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Hamburg	
Hopewell	h.	Hutchinson	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Jacobine	h.	Langlois	578	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	
Johann Friedrich	h.	Bang	417	July 17	Siemens & Co.	Hamburg	
John A. Briggs	h.	Kroncke	242	July 9	Wiel & Co.	Hamburg	
Kim Yong Tye	h.	Randall	2110	July 21	Managers Maritimes	Hamburg	
Lota	h.	Kiofoed	329	July 11	Chinese	Hamburg	
Marquis of Argyll	h.	Duffield	472	July 24	Captain	Hamburg	
Monte Rosa	h.	McKoon	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.	Hamburg	
Montara	h.	Carter	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Paralos	h.	Schneider	78	July 5	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	
Pasig	h.	Pasco	342	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Rapid	h.	Fremoga	216	July 21	Dunn, Malby & Co.	Hamburg	
Registaro	h.	Stelnbrink	420	June 8	Chinese	Hamburg	
Rifelman	h.	Pezou	214	July 21	Remedios & Co.	Hamburg	
Sumatra	h.	Scott	740	June 19	Order	Hamburg	
Taiwan	h.	Clough	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	Hamburg	
Vanguard	h.	Jessen	378	July 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	
Victory	h.	Potter	332	July 21	Captain	Hamburg	
Vigilant	h.	Whiting	255	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Hamburg	
Wigilant	h.	Ross	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.	Hamburg	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>							
Beethoven	h.	Haje	340	July 24	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Bonita	h.	Stehr	341	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Charité	h.	Gantier	256	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
H. Upmann	h.	Weber	426	July 9	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Iphigeneia	h.	Green	256	June 30	Captain	Tientsin	
Tai Lee	h.	Stehr	256	July 26	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Albion	6 h	British	steam-yacht (reb-rig.)	38	...	...	July 24	Beesley
Id Tal	7 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Meane	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	.....	.....
Midge	7 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	June 1	H. Salmond
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade </td
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Iehang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Goddell
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Powan	1890	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong	Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Tung Ting	314	Degen	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
White Cloud	280	.....	C. M. S. N. Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Yotsai	180	Brown	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
				Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
				Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
				Tobing-tung	180	6	60	Beard
				Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## CHINESE GUNVESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Goddell
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tobing-tung	180	6	60	Beard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

July 19, 1879.	July 16, 1879.
<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>	<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>
Europe	for Shanghai
Finlay	for Cape Town
*Kwangtung	for Hongkong
Monarch	for London
Teviot	for London
<b>MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>	<b>MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>
Alexa	for New Zealand
Lord of the Isles	for Takao
Lulu	for Tientsin
Queen of the West	for Colonies
San Francisco	for Dunedin
Wodan	Cape of Good Hope
<b>MEN-OF-WAR.</b>	<b>MEN-OF-WAR.</b>
Lily	H. M. gunboat
<b>SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.</b>	<b>SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.</b>
July 16, 1879.	July 16, 1879.
<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>	<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>
Amazon	French
City of Santiago	for London, &c.
*Djemnah	French
<b>MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>	<b>MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>
Alida	German barque
Callor Ou	British ship
<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>	<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>
Caprena	American ship
Charley	British barque
Chihaya Maru	Japanese barque
County of Denbigh	British ship
Endymion	British ship
Haloween	for London
Hane	for Newchwang
Julia A. Brown	American schooner
Kirkland	British barque
Kolga	British barque
Leander	British ship
May S. Ames	American barque
Pelham	British brig
Penang	for Portland (Oregon)
Presto	for Choofo
Sacramento	American ship
Windhover	British barque
<b>MEN-OF-WAR.</b>	<b>MEN-OF-WAR.</b>
Egeria	H. M. gunboat
Hornet	H. M. gunboat
Lynx	French gunboat
Magpie	H. M. gunboat
Monocacy	U. S. corvette
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Nisidaka	Japanese corvette

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 26th, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
„ Ame. Sugar cured „	250	220	花旗烟猪肉
„ Foochow, . . .	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	燻牛肉
„ Roast, . . .	150	140	燒牛肉
„ Soup, . . .	90	80	湯肉
„ Steak, . . .	150	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
„ Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛舌
„ „ corned, „	300	20	鹹牛舌
„ Head, . . .	750	700	牛頭
„ Heart, . . .	130	120	牛心
„ Hump, Salt, . . catty	130	120	牛肩
„ Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛牛
„ Kidneys, . . .	60	50	牛腰
„ Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾
„ Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
„ Trips (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
„ Chinese, . . .	250	220	金華火腿
„ English . . .	380	350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160	羊牌骨
„ Leg, . . .	180	160	羊腿
„ Shoulder, . . .	140	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	70	60	猪臟
„ Feet, . . .	110	100	猪脚
„ Fry, . . .	120	110	猪雞
„ Head, . . .	90	80	猪頭
„ Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
„ Kidneys . . .	90	80	猪腰
„ Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140	猪牌骨
„ Corned, . . .	140	130	鹹猪肉
„ Leg, . . .	150	140	猪腿
„ Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
„ Heart, . . . each	45	40	羊心
„ Kidneys, . . .	70	60	羊腰
„ Liver, . . .	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . .	\$2.	\$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	生牛油
„ Mutton, . . .	120	110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核
Veal, . . .	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口
Capon, . . . catty	220	180	鐵雞
Doves, . . . each	110	100	班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	170	雞
Geese, . . .	120	110	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	800	280	鵪鶉
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . .	700	600	省城家兔
Turkeys, Cock, . . catty	500	450	火雞公
„ Hen, . . .	350	300	火雞母
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	200	180	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	90	80	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	100	90	鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	60	50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	70	50	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	80	—	墨魚
Dace, . . .	80	70	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . . .	60	50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor, . . .	70	60	海鰻
„ Fresh water	90	80	淡水鰻
File Fish, . . .	80	70	剥皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	140	130	大鮮魚
„ Small . . .	80	70	鮮魚仔
Garoupe, . . .	130	120	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . .	110	100	白哈魚
Gurnard, . . .	100	90	紅角
Haddock, . . .	110	100	黃花
Herrings, fresh . . .	80	70	黃澤
„ smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	煙黃澤
King Crab, . . . each	150	—	蟹
Live Fish, . . . catty	130	120	生魚
Lobsters, . . .	110	100	龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	70	60	鱖魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	110	100	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . .	80	70	頭鱈
Pike, . . .	120	110	花斑魚
Pompano, . . .	80	70	白鰻
„ „ „	80	70	白鰻
„ „ „	110	100	白鰻
„ „ „	100	90	白鰻
„ „ „	90	80	明蝦
„ „ „	70	60	琵琶
„ „ „	90	80	琵琶
„ „ „	120	110	石狗公
„ young, . . .	60	50	鯊魚
„ Canton, . . .	110	100	鯊魚
„ „ „	120	90	鯊魚
„ „ „	80	70	鹹魚